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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary****Application No.**

10/696,497

**Applicant(s)**

ELBERBAUM, DAVID

**Examiner**

SYED Y. HASAN

**Art Unit**

2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 March 2008.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 16, 34 - 71 and 93 - 113 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) 17 - 33 and 72 - 92 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 16, 34 - 71 and 93 - 113 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/18/2004  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's election with traverse of invention I comprising claims 1 – 16 and 51 – 71 and also claims 34 – 50 and 93 – 113 and invention II comprising claims 17 – 33 and 72 – 92 in the reply filed on 03/25/2008 is acknowledged. The traversal is based on the following grounds:

In re page 2, applicant argues that the present invention is directed to the external synchronizing of digital video recorders, each of which records video signal of a single transmitter. The Examiner makes distinction in the relation between the video transmitter and the recorder, wherein non- externally synchronized video signal, time based corrected video signal or an externally synchronized video signal can be fed to the externally synchronized digital video recorder.

However, Applicant respectfully submits that these aspects are not distinct inventions nor are they even different species. As is well known in the art, these are different handling of video signals fed to the recorders for recording the signal, all of which are using well known and common recording technology.

The invention is directed to synchronizing the digital video recorders for feeding simultaneously a synchronous playback and/or relayed signals from the claimed recorders to a receiver and for displaying among others, synchronized multi pictures.

Consequently, three differently fed video signal enhances the invention, which, respectfully, are not separate inventions. Rather, a plurality of recorders can output synchronous video signals regardless if the recorded signal fed from the video transmitters to the recorders was externally synchronized, non synchronized or time base corrected are claimed and as such do not represent a burden to search requests

that species I and II be treated as a single species.

In response examiner respectfully disagrees. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

The two groups of inventions are useable apart from each other and have unique specific structures not required of the other, and can therefore be separately useable as distinct inventions. For example, the method and apparatus for processing and recording a plurality of video signal including the feature of" external synchronizing signal generator circuit means for feeding external synchronizing signals to said switching means and to said plurality of transmitting means through a transmission line as recited in claim 1 of Group I "and "external sync generator for generating external sync signal and said digital recorders include each an external synchronizing receiving circuit for applying said external sync signal to a signal processing circuit" as recited in claim 34 of Group I, do not require the feature of" external sync generator for generating an external sync signal and said digital recorders include each a circuit for applying said external sync signal to a signal processing circuit and to a time base correcting circuit, each said digital recorder includes said time base correcting circuit for correcting the synchronizing signals portion of said video signal" recited in claim 17 of Group 1.

Moreover, the method and apparatus for processing and recording a plurality of video signal including the feature of "external sync generator for generating an external sync signal and said digital recorders include each a circuit for applying said external sync signal to a signal processing circuit and to a time base correcting circuit, each said digital recorder includes said time base correcting circuit for correcting the synchronizing signals portion of said video signal " recited in claim 17 of Group II does not require the feature of" external synchronizing signal generator circuit means for

feeding external synchronizing signals to said switching means and to said plurality of transmitting means through a transmission line as recited in claim 1 of Group I "and "external sync generator for generating external sync signal and said digital recorders include each an external synchronizing receiving circuit for applying said external sync signal to a signal processing circuit" as recited in claim 34 of Group I .

Furthermore, even though claims 1 - 16 and 51 - 71 are drawn to a method and apparatus for synchronously recording and playing back a plurality of video signal including the feature of "external synchronizing signal generator circuit means for feeding external synchronizing signals to said switching means and to said plurality of transmitting means through a transmission line", and claims 34 - 50 and 93 - 113 are drawn to a method and apparatus for non-synchronized recording and synchronously playing back a plurality of video signal including the feature of "external sync generator for generating external sync signal and said digital recorders include each an external synchronizing receiving circuit for applying said external sync signal to a signal processing circuit", they are being classified as class 386, subclass 66 and are being treated as one invention.

On the other hand claims 17 - 33 and 72 - 92 are drawn to a method and apparatus for time base corrected recording and synchronously playing back a plurality of non-externally synchronized said video transmitters including the feature of "external sync generator for generating an external sync signal and said digital recorders include each a circuit for applying said external sync signal to a signal processing circuit and to a time base correcting circuit, each said digital recorder includes said time base correcting circuit for correcting the synchronizing signals portion of said video signal ", are being classified as class 386, subclass 13 and treated as second invention.

As outlined above it is obvious that a burden will be put on the examiner to

search for prior art. The argument, therefore, provided by the applicant is not found persuasive because it is noted above that there are differences between the noted inventions.

If applicant thinks that the two groups are not restrictable from each other because they are obvious and, if the examiner finds one of the group unpatentable over the prior art, the other group will be rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over the other.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, all of the claims of all of the inventions that include the limitations of the allowed generic claim should then also be allowable.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

#### ***Double Patenting***

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ 2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Long*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with

37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claim 1 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 7,171,106 B2. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because;

Regarding **claim 1** of this application, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,171,106 B2 recite a method for synchronously recording and playing back a plurality of video signals generated by a plurality of externally synchronized video transmitters, in a system connecting said video transmitters to a plurality of digital recorders through a first plurality of transmission lines and further connecting said digital recorders to a playback receiver through a second plurality of transmission lines; wherein said playback receiver includes an external sync generator for generating an external sync signal and said digital recorders include each a circuit for receiving and for transferring said external sync signal to said video transmitters; and each of said video transmitters includes an identification code generator for mixing each of said video signals with an individually allotted identification code signal and each of said digital recorders has a circuit for processing an externally synchronized signal and at least one memory storage device for a routine storing of processed video signals in an endless rotation, the method, comprising the steps of: propagating said video signals from said video transmitters to said digital recorders through said first plurality of transmission lines and signals selected from the group consisting of said video signals, said processed video signals, playback video signals and a combination thereof, from said digital recorders to said playback receiver through said second plurality of

transmission lines, and propagating said external sync signal and a retrieval command signal from said playback receiver to said digital recorders through said second plurality of transmission lines and transferring said external sync signal to said video transmitters through said first plurality of transmission lines; extracting identification codes from respective video signals and registering the extracted identification codes for playback retrieval; routinely processing said video signals and storing said processed video signals on the basis of the time and date of said processing into said at least one memory storage device to its capacity, in endless rotation, wherein freshly stored signals replace the oldest stored signals; generating said retrieval command signal on the basis of a selected time and date and at least one of said identification code for accessing said digital video recorders having commensurating registry of said identification code for synchronously retrieving said selected video signals, wherein said retrieval command signal is selected from the group consisting of a command for monitoring said video signals, a command for monitoring said processed video signals, a command for playback of stored processed video signals and a combination command thereof, and wherein said digital recorders reprocess the retrieved video signals and inject signals corresponding to said registered identification codes and signals corresponding to said selected time and dates into the vertical blanking period of the reprocessed video signals. It is noted that claim 1 of this application is broader than and encompasses method claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,171,106 B2 and, therefore, obviousness-type double patenting rejection is applied.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type



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double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 7,171,106 B2. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because;

Regarding **claim 2** of this application, claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 7,171,106 B2 recite the method which for synchronizing said transmitters, further comprises the steps of: transmitting a pulse signal having a voltage level higher than a maximum voltage level of said video signals or lower than a minimum voltage level of said video signals to a respective transmitter over one of said video transmission lines as an external synchronizing signal by using blanking level portions of the video signals; separating said pulse signal transmitted over said transmission line from said video signals by comparing said video signals to a reference signal having a predetermined voltage level; and applying said separated pulse signal to said transmitter. It is noted that claim 2 of this application is broader than and encompasses method claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 7,171,106 B2 and, therefore, obviousness-type double patenting rejection is applied.

5. Claim 3 of this application is same as and encompasses claim 3 respectively of U.S. Patent No. 7,171,106 B2 and, therefore, obviousness- type double patenting rejection is applied.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are

such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1 – 4, 9, 11, 51, 57 – 62, 64 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum (US 5267039) hereafter Elberbaum '039, in view of Copriziva et al (US 5319453)

Regarding **claim 1**, Elberbaum '039 discloses a method for synchronously (fig 1, 12) recording and playing back (fig 1, 28) a plurality of video signals generated by a plurality of externally synchronized video transmitters (fig 1, 14) in a system connecting said video transmitters to a digital recorder through a first plurality of transmission lines and further connecting said digital recorders to a playback receiver (fig 1 18)

wherein said playback receiver includes an external sync generator for generating an external sync signal and said digital recorders include each a circuit for receiving and for transferring said external sync signal to said video transmitters (fig 1, 12, col 6, lines 62 – 67) and

each of said video transmitters includes an identification code generator for mixing each of said video signals with an individually allotted identification code signal (fig 1, 14 and 16, col 4, lines 50 – 58) and each of said digital recorder has a circuit for processing an externally synchronized signal ( fig 1, 12) and at least one memory storage device (fig 1, 58) for a routine storing of processed video signals in an endless rotation (col 3, lines 14 – 25) the method, comprising the steps of:

propagating said video signals from said video transmitters to said digital

recorder through said first plurality of transmission lines and signals selected from the group consisting of said video signals, said processed video signals, playback video signals and a combination thereof, from said digital recorder to said playback receiver through said second transmission line, and propagating said external sync signal and a retrieval command signal from said playback receiver to said digital recorder through said second transmission line and transferring said external sync signal to said video transmitters through said first plurality of transmission lines (fig 1, col 4, line 47 to col 6, line 14)

extracting identification codes from respective video signals and registering the extracted identification codes for playback retrieval (col 2, lines 12 – 25)

routinely processing said video signals and storing said processed video signals on the basis of the time and date of said processing into said at least one memory storage device to its capacity, in endless rotation, wherein freshly stored signals replace the oldest stored signals (col 8, lines 8 – 25)

generating said retrieval command signal and at least one of said identification code for accessing said digital video recorder having commensurating registry of said identification code for synchronously retrieving said selected video signals, wherein said retrieval command signal is selected from the group consisting of a command for monitoring said video signals, a command for monitoring said processed video signals, a command for playback of stored processed video signals and a combination command thereof, and wherein said digital recorder reprocess the retrieved video signals and inject signals corresponding to said registered identification codes and

signals into the vertical blanking period of the reprocessed video signals (col 2, line 5 to col 4, line 12, identification code, and col 6, lines 46 – 55, vertical blanking)

However, Elerbaum '039 does not disclose a plurality of digital recorders and time and date of the signal.

On the other hand Copriviza et al teaches a plurality of digital recorders (fig 1, 38, col 8, lines 16 – 39) and time and date of the signal (abstract, col 7, line 66 to col 8, line 15)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a plurality of digital recorders and time and date of the signal. as taught by Copriviza et al in the system of Elerbaum '039 in order to be monitored with unique continuous and contiguous digital codes for later precise and accurate detection of the broadcast.

Regarding **claim 2**, Elberbaum '039 discloses the method which for synchronizing said transmitters, further comprises the steps of:

transmitting a pulse signal having a voltage level higher than a maximum voltage level of said video signals or lower than a minimum voltage level of said video signals to a respective transmitter over one of said video transmission lines as an external synchronizing signal by using blanking level portions of the video signals (col 2, lines 28 – 40)

separating said pulse signal transmitted over said transmission line from said video signals by comparing said video signals to a reference signal having a predetermined voltage level (col 2, lines 28 – 40, reference voltage) and

applying said separated pulse signal to said transmitter (col 5, lines 49 – 55)

Regarding **claim 3**, Elberbaum '039 discloses the method, wherein said pulse signal is opposite in polarity to an internal synchronizing signal which is contained in each of said video signals (col 12, claim 3)

Regarding **claim 4**, Elberbaum '039 discloses the method, wherein each of said digital recorders further includes at least one exclusive memory device or wherein a portion of said memory storage device is excluded from said endless rotation for retaining a selected stored processed video signal, the method comprising the step of:

commanding a respective digital recorder to duplicate and re-store said selected processed video signal into said at least one exclusive memory device or into said portion of said memory storage device thereby retaining and protecting said selected signals from routine replacement by said freshly stored signals.(col 9, line 65 to col 10, line 9) (applicant discloses the memory storage devices, in fig 12 as the well known HDD (Hard Disk drive) 32 and at least one removable or swappable memory storage device 33, such as HDD or the well known DVD disk or CD disk drive)

However, Elerbaum '039 does not disclose a plurality of digital recorders

On the other hand Copriviza et al teaches a plurality of digital recorders (fig 1, 38, col 8, lines 16 – 39)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a plurality of digital recorders as taught by Copriviza et al in the system of Elerbaum '039 in order to be monitored with unique continuous and contiguous digital codes for later precise and accurate detection of the broadcast.

Regarding **claim 9**, Elberbaum '039 discloses identification code (col 2, line 5 to col 4, line 12, identification code)

However Elberbaum '039 does not disclose adapted for simultaneous displaying a plurality of said retrieved and reprocessed video signals from said plurality of digital recorders through said playback receiver further comprising the steps of:

outputting simultaneously a selected plurality of display signals by extracting from said retrieved and reprocessed video signals at least one of said injected time and dates

On the other hand Copriziva et al teaches a plurality of digital recorders (col 8, lines 16 -39 recorders) a means to display retrieved and reprocessed video signals (col 7, lines 37 – 50 , display) and time and date of the signals (abstract, col 7, line 66 to col 8, line 15)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a plurality of digital recorders, a means to display retrieved and reprocessed video signals and time and date of the signals as taught by Copriviza et al in the system of Elerbaum '039 in order to be monitored with unique continuous and contiguous digital codes for later precise and accurate detection of the broadcast.

Regarding **claim 11, 64 and 66** see examiners rejection for claims 9 above

Regarding **claim 51 and 62** see examiners rejection for claims 1 above

Regarding **claim 57, 58 and 59** see examiners rejection for claims 16 above

Regarding **claim 60**, see examiners rejection for claims 2 above

Regarding **claim 61**, see examiners rejection for claims 3 above

8. Claims 5 – 7, 13, 52 – 56, 63 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum (US 5267039) hereafter Elberbaum '039, in view of Copriviza et al (US 5319453) and further in view of Budge et al (US 6359560)

Regarding **claim 5**, Elberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al disclose reprocessed video signals along with identification code and time and date (see claim 1 above)

However Elberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al do not disclose the method, wherein each digital recorder further includes registering said stored signals processed during each triggered alarm on the basis of each said alarm code for playback retrieval and for injecting signals corresponding to said alarm code into said reprocessed video signals

On the other hand Budge et al teaches wherein each digital recorder further includes registering said stored signals processed during each triggered alarm on the basis of each said alarm code for playback retrieval and for injecting signals corresponding to said alarm code into said reprocessed video signals (col 9, lines 41 – 67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein each digital recorder further includes registering said stored signals processed during each triggered alarm on the basis of each said alarm code for playback retrieval and for injecting signals corresponding to said alarm code into said reprocessed video signals as taught by Budge et al in the system of Elberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al in order to better secure the video detected during the alarm state.

Regarding **claim 6**, Elberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al disclose all of the above except the alarm condition.

On the other hand, Budge et al teaches the alarm condition. (col 9, lines 41 – 67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the alarm condition as taught by Budge et al in the system of Elberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al in order to better secure the video detected during the alarm state.

Regarding **claim 7**, Elberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al disclose all of the above except wherein said step of duplicating and re-storing said signals processed during alarms further includes the step of duplicating and re-storing processed signals to include signals processed prior to said triggering of said alarm and after said alarm has been cleared.

On the other hand Budge et al teaches wherein said step of duplicating and re-storing said signals processed during alarms further includes the step of duplicating and re-storing processed signals to include signals processed prior to said triggering of said alarm and after said alarm has been cleared (col 9, lines 41 – 67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said step of duplicating and re-storing said signals processed during alarms further includes the step of duplicating and re-storing processed signals to include signals processed prior to said triggering of said alarm and after said alarm has been cleared as taught by Budge et al in the system of Elberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al in order to better secure the video detected during



the alarm state.

Regarding **claim 13**, Eleberbaum '039 and Copriviza disclose all the claimed limitations (see claim 10 above) except storing names and storing and retrieving text.

On the other hand Copriviza et al teaches storing names (col 7, lines 51 – 65)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate storing names as taught by Copriviza et al in the system of Eleberbaum '039 in order to include name in a video clip so that the video clip can be quickly retrieved.

However Eleberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al do not disclose storing and retrieving text.

On the other hand Budge et al teaches storing and retrieving text (col 10, lines 1 – 7)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate storing and retrieving text as taught by Budge et al in the system of Eleberbaum '039 and Copriviza et al in order to include text message in a video clip so that the video clip can be quickly retrieved.

Regarding **claim 52, 53 and 55** see examiners rejection for claims 6 above

Regarding **claim 54**, see examiners rejection for claims 5 above

Regarding **claim 56**, see examiners rejection for claims 7 above

Regarding **claim 63**, see examiners rejection for claims 1 above

Regarding **claim 68**, see examiners rejection for claims 13 above

9. Claims 8, 10, 12, 14, 39 – 42, 44, 46 – 48, 65, 67, 69, 94 – 98, 105, 107, 109, 110

and 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum (US 5267039) hereafter Elberbaum '039, in view of Copriziva et al (US 5319453) and further in view of Budge et al (US 6359560) and further in view of Elberbaum (US 5923363) hereafter Elberbaum '363

Regarding **claim 8**, Elberbaum '039 discloses the method adapted for retrieving said routinely stored signals, (col 2, lines 5 – 10) the method further comprising the steps of:

retrieving said stored signals from said at least one main memory storage device (col 2, lines 11 – 25) and said at least one exclusive memory device on the basis of at least one of said registered identification code (col 2, lines 11 to 25) and injecting signals corresponding to at least one of said identification code signals, signals corresponding of said retrieved signals (col 5, lines 56 – 66) and said signals corresponding to said alarm code into said vertical blanking portion of said reprocessed video signals (col 6, lines 46 – 55, vertical blanking)

However Elerbaum '039 does not disclose signals corresponding to said alarm code into said vertical blanking portion of said reprocessed video signals and time and date of the signal

On the other hand Elberbaum '363 teaches signals corresponding to said alarm code into said vertical blanking portion of said reprocessed video signals (col 3, line 60 to col 4, line 8)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate signals corresponding to said alarm code into said vertical

blanking portion of said reprocessed video signals as taught by Elberbaum '363 into the invention of Elberbaum '039 in order to provide a composite video signal.

The combination of Elberbaum '039, Elberbaum '363 and Budge et al does not disclose time and date of the signal.

On the other hand Copriviza et al teaches time and date of the signal (abstract, col 7, line 66 to col 8, line 15)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate time and date of the signal as taught by Copriviza et al in the combined system of Elerbaum '039, Elberbaum '363 and Budge et al in order to be monitored with unique continuous and contiguous digital codes for later precise and accurate detection of the broadcast.

Regarding **claim 10**, Elberbaum '039, Elberbaum '363 and Copriviza et al discloses all of the above and the claimed invention except the alarm condition.

On the other hand, Budge et al teaches the alarm condition (col 9, lines 41 – 67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the alarm condition as taught by Budge et al in the system of Elberbaum '039, Elberbaum '363 and Copriviza et al in order to better secure the video detected during the alarm state.

Regarding **Claim 12**, see examiners rejection for claims 10 above.

Regarding **Claim 14**, see examiners rejection for claims 13 above

Regarding **claim 39 and 96** see examiners rejection for claims 5 above

Regarding **claim 40, 94, 95 and 97** see examiners rejection for claims 6 above

Regarding **claim 41 and 98** see examiners rejection for claims 7 above

Regarding **claim 42**, see examiners rejection for claims 8 above

Regarding **claim 44, 67 and 109** see examiners rejection for claims 10 above

Regarding **claim 46**, see examiners rejection for claims 12 above

Regarding **claim 47 and 110** see examiners rejection for claims 13 above

Regarding **claim 48, 69 and 111** see examiners rejection for claims 14 above

Regarding claim **65 and 107** see examiners rejection for claims 8 and 9 above

Regarding **claim 105**, see examiners rejection for claims 1 above

10. Claims 15 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum (US 5267039) hereafter Elberbaum '039, in view of Copriviza et al (US 5319453) and further in view of Motomura (US 6654560) and still further in view of Kim (US 2004/0028142)

Regarding **claim 15**, Eleberbaum '039 and Copriviza disclose all the claimed limitations (see claim 10 above) except for displaying on command a split picture and multi-screen picture selected from the group consisting of picture in picture, quad picture, 9 split picture, 16 split picture and a combination thereof.

On the other hand Motomura teaches a split picture and multi-screen picture selected from the group consisting of quad picture, 9 split picture, 16 split picture and a combination thereof (col 5, lines 50 – 65)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a split picture and multi-screen picture selected from the group consisting of quad picture, 9 split picture, 16 split picture and a combination thereof as

taught by Motomura in the system of Elerbaum '039 and Copriviza et al in order to select a desired image in order to meet the customers request.

The combination of Elerbaum '039, Copriviza et al and Motomura do not disclose a picture in picture display.

On the other hand Kim teaches a picture in picture (fig 8b)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a picture in picture as taught by Kim in the system of Elerbaum '039, Copriviza et al and Motomura in order to simultaneously display the decoded signal.

Regarding **claim 70**, see examiners rejection for claims 15 above

11. Claims 16, 49, 50, 71, 112 and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum (US 5267039) hereafter Elberbaum '039, in view of Copriviza et al (US 5319453) and further in view of Budge et al (US 6359560) and further in view of Motomura (US 6654560) and still further in view of Kim (US 2004/0028142) and still further in view of Elberbaum (US 5923363) hereafter Elberbaum '363

Regarding **claim 16, 49, 50, 71, 112 and 113** see examiners rejection for claims 15 above

12. Claims 34 – 38, 43, 45, 93, 99 – 104, 106 and 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum (US 5267039) hereafter Elberbaum '039, in view of Copriviza et al (US 5319453) and still further in view of Elberbaum (US 5923363) hereafter Elberbaum '363

Regarding **claim 34 and 93** see examiners rejection for claims 1 above with the added limitation of Elberbaum '039 in which he discloses that non-externally synchronized method and apparatus for coding, processing and retrieval of signal is possible (col 8, lines 8 -10)

Regarding **claim 35 and 102** see examiners rejection for claims 2 above

Regarding **claim 36 and 103** see examiners rejection for claims 3 above

Regarding **claim 37 and 104** see examiners rejection for claims 1 above with the added limitation of Elberbaum '039 in which he discloses transmitting an external synchronizing signal selected from one of horizontal and vertical drive signal (col 5, lines 49 – 55, signal is internal to camera but external to the system)

Regarding **claim 38, 99, 100 and 101** see examiners rejection for claims 4 above

Regarding **claim 43, 106 and 108** see examiners rejection for claims 9 above

Regarding **claim 45**, see examiners rejection for claims 11 above

### ***Conclusion***

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure

Lim et al (US 2004/0046706) discloses a method and apparatus for high-definition multiscreen display.

Hayashi et al (US 2002/0056131) discloses data distribution device and method

Kaneta et al (US 4603352) discloses an external synchronization method and apparatus for information transmission system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Syed Y. Hasan whose telephone number is 571-270-1082. The examiner can normally be reached on 9/8/5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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06/05/2008

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